NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. O'CONOR'S RESIGNATION.

MOVEMENT ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Shocking Casualty at Paterson, N. J., &c., &c., &c.

From Washington.
THE ABJOURNMENT—PROSPECTS OF THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD BILL—MR. O'CONOR'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED—THE CUBA QUESTION, ETC.

Washington, June 12, 1854.

The House resolution of adjournment will not, it is believed, be acted upon immediately by the Senate. When it is demonstrated that the business can be concluded within the time specified, the Senate will pass the resolu-

tion. If the tune is too short they will after the day.

The Pacific Railroad bill stands no chance of pass unless amended in such a way as to prevent its being used to establish a fancy stock jobbing business.

Charles O'Conor's resignation, which has been three mes tendered, has at length been accepted. His successor's name has not transpired.

The Cuba question will probably be brought up in the Benate to morrow, if not by a message from the President, by the independent action of the body.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT-MR. AND MRS. RITCHIE. The new city government was inaugurated to day, and

the occasion was one of general rejoicing.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Ritchie arrived here th

THIRTY-THIED CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1854. THE DEATH OF THE HON. MR. SNODGRASS.

A message was received from the House, communicating the proceedings of that body on the occasion of the death of the Hon. J. F. Snodgrass, of Virginia.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., delivered a culogy upon the virtues of the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions, when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, June 12, 1854.

The STRAKER announced the first business in order to be Mr. Walbridge's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 8d of July.

The rules were suspended by 101 against 38.

Mr. WAIRRIDGE, (dem.) of N. Y., proposed to amend

Mr. Wainender, (dem.) of N. Y., proposed to amend his resolution to adjourn July 17.

Mr. Osa, (dem.) of S. C., offered a substitute, to adjourn the 14th of August. That would afford ample time for the transaction of all business.

Mr. Haven, (whis) of N. Y., submitted the Senate's resolution for an adjournment from the 4th of July to the 3d Monday in October. He said, fax that time and all the necessary work will be done in the meantime. Congress bad got into that kind of demoralization, so to speak, that they can do no valuable service till the members, after separating, had come together at some future day.

y.

Mr. Our said his principal reason for voting for a sus-nation of the rules, was to defeat the Senate's resolution. was opposed to taking a recess. It was unprecedent-in the history of the government. Congress should rave the nexal course.

ed in the lastory of the government. Congress should pursue the usual course.

Mr. Hiver, (dem.) of Ga., proposed that Congress adjourn on the first Monesy in August, and meet hereafter on the third Monday in October, in each year, instead of the first Mon ay in December.

Mr. MoMULEN, (dem.) of Va., was opposed to fixing any day at present. Let Congress go to work and transact the business before it, and then it would be time to provide for the adjournment.

Mr. HAVEN urged considerations why the Senate's resolution should be adopted. He was attiffed if mombers stay here they will keep the country in turmed, without doing the public business. The private calendar has been taken up call, twice. Disease is approaching us. The cholers is abodd. A quarum could only be maintained by the Sergent at Arms seconting the ity.

Mr. TAYLOR, (whig) of Onio, said, if the first of August should be named he would support the resolution. The business of Congress can be transacted in six weeks. The country demands it. We ought not to take a recess.

a receise.

Mr. Hixix, (dem.) of lown, inquired whether, if the Senate resolution should be adopted, members could not draw pay in recess. He understood that was the construction of the Comptroller.

Mr. Hayns replied the resolution was for adjournment, not recess. Therefore members could not draw

Mr. HAYER replied the resolution was for adjournment, not recess. Therefore members could not draw pay meantime.

Mr. Carrent (free soil) of Ohio, offered an amendmend which Mr. Haven accepted providing no compensation shall be allowed members during recess.

Mr. Pinary (dem.) of Ohio, thought the whole matter premature, ill-considered and out of place. The committees have their hands full of reports and no one could say when Congress shoule adjourn.

Mr. Jurn (dem.) of Tennessee, said the last ten days have been spent in idleness when there was not a working quorum in the House. He was opposed to recess, and thought all public business could be transacted by the 14th of August.

Mr. Ewing (whig) of Ky., could see no prospect of doing business if Congress remained here, and therefore was in favor of the earliest day of adjournment.

Mr. HILTER moved the whole subject be laid on the table. Negatived, 56 against 97.

Mr. Ewin (dem.) of S. C., would prefer the fourteenth of September for adjournment. He understood the democratic party came in power on's platform of principles, many of which have not been carried out. (Laughter.) He wanted to give that party an opportunity to carry out their principles, one of which he understood to be a modification of tariff and free trade.

Mr. Walbridge's and Mr. Haven's amendments were severally rejected.

Mr. Orr's was then adopted—71 against 62.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolutions thus amended daring the fourteenth of August for adjournment. Motion made to lay it on the table negatived. The resolution was then adopted—21 against 63.

Mr. Housrow, (dem.) of Ala, made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution that the daily hour of meeting of Congress on the first Monday in November.

Pending the motion to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

Adjourned.

Meases. Riddle, Goode, Gerrit Smith, Elliet, Trout and Sollose were appointed a select committee ou the memorial of two thousand citizens of Delaware, praying the government to effect some arrangement with Peru, by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian government will clubr cede to the United States government one of the guano islands, or by removing the existing restriction on American vessels engaged in the guano trade, place the trade in that article on a more just and liberal commercial basis.

Later from Rio Janeiro, DULNES IN BREADSTUFFS-ADVANCE IN COFFEE-SHIFFING NEWS, ETC.

BALTIMORS, June 12, 1854.

The bark Antelope arrived here to-day with sovice

The bark Antelope arrived here to-day with advice from Rio de Janeiro to the lat of May.

Breadstoffs were exceedingly dull, with large receipts No sales were reported, holders' views being above the market rates. The coffee market opened at an advance upon previous rates, with sales during the wesk of \$5,000 bags, at \$4200 a \$4300 for lots, and \$4800 a \$4400 for good firsts and superiors. At the close of the market good firsts could not be had at less than \$4400. The stock in the market was small, and composed almost entirely of low qualities, the new crop being held back. Sterling exchange, 27% d. a 284. Freights dull.

Arrived at Kin, April 28, ship Amelia, New York; 29th, bark Stamboul, Beston. Saled 26th, ship Tartar, for Philadelphis; 27th, bark Nautilus, and 28th, ship Susquehanns, both for New York.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12, 1864.

A lamentable accident happened in this city this morn an immentable accident appends until some cattle were driven off the track, and two laborers on the cars were throwing stones to assist in driving them away, when the train suddenly started, and both the men were pre-cipitated on the track. The head of one was completely cut off, seven cars passing over him, and the other had the flesh torn from his legs, and is not expected to re-cover.

Philadelphia New City Councils.

Financiems, June 12, 1854

The new City Councils were organized this morning.

John P. Verrae was elected President of the Select Council, ups John H. Inell President of the Counco Council, The votes in the latter body stood—Irehl, whig, 58; Crispin, dem., 10. A number of the seats of democrats are contested; but they were sworn in by virtue of the certificates given by the judges of election.

Affairs in New Hamp hire.

THE LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS—INCREASE OF BANKING

OAPITAL, ETC.

evention of the two liouses, of a Secretary of State, A large number of bills for banks, five cent savings in

stitutions, and for the increase of bank capital, have been introduced, indicating that bank matters will be a prominent feature of the session. FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER-

PATAL APPRAY.
MANCHESTER, N. H., June 12, 1864. Much excitement was caused here, yesterday and to-day, by a report that two persons from Virginia had ar-rived in Lowell, in search of Edwin Moore, a colored barrived in Lowell, in search of Edwin Moore, a colored bar-ber, formerly resident in Lowell, and now keeping a shop here. Moore is alleged to have escaped from Virginia, where he was a slave, twelve years since. A purse was made up for him to-day, and at noon he took the cars for Canada, accompanied by his wife and three children. John Marshall, a stable keeper of this city, killed Mi-chael Collamore, one of his employes, last evening, dur-ing a quarrel about wages. Marshall has been arrested.

Markets.
PROVIDENCE, June 11, 1854.
During the past week our market for cotton has undergone no change. Wool also remuns at our previous figures. Sales of the week, 65,500 lbs. In printing ooths, holders have conceled in pricer, and goods have been taken freely. The sake foot up 55,200 pieces.

A meeting was hold last evening in Continentali Hall, corn of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street, to give expression to their sentiments in reference to the granting of licenses in the sale of spirituous liquors, by our Excise Board. There might have been between three and four hundred persons present. Before the meeting was opened the Rev. C. J. Warren read and called for signatures to the following :-

meeting was opened the Rov. C. J. Warren read and called for signatures to the following:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Aldermen and Councilmen, Commissioners of Excise for the Twentieth Ward:

The subscribers, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens of this ward, respectfully petition your honorable board to refuse all applications that may be made to you for license to engage in the sale of wines, spirituous liquors, or sther intexicating drinks, in this ward.

We ask you to do this because the traffic is exceedibely injurious if the public, as well as destructive to all the dearests and enjoyments of persons and randines; and because the worst evils of intemperance are liable to result at any moment from the sale of liquor, under the severest regulations and restrictions of the law.

Conversant as you are with legal decisions it is useless for us to remind you that the Supreme Court of this State has, in various cases; decided that, while you have submissing a various cases; decided that, while you have also unlimited authority to license the sale of liquor, you have also unlimited authority to liven the sale of liquor, you have also unlimited authority to liven the sale of liquor, you have also unlimited authority to liven the sale of liquor, you have also unlimited authority to liven the sale of liquor, you have also unlimited authority to liven the sale of liquor, you will conform your action at return and councilmen overrides your preregative as Excise Commissioners, and ermands that you accede to our request, in order to preserve the public peace, promote public mernals, protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights and save them from the drunkenness, suffering taxation, and crime; caused by the dram shops and drinking house.

Should you, however, deem it expedient to hear this prayer in its fullest extent, we would then ask that you will conform your action strictly to the intent and meaning of the resolution on this subject, that was adopted by a majority of three to one in both Boa

sale of any liquers to be drank on their premises.

After numerous gentlemen had come forward and signed the foregoing memorial, the meeling was called to order at sight o'clock, by the Lemination of Oliver H Lax for President, which was unanimously agreed to. The following gentlemen were then nominated as Vice Praidents:—George T. Leach, Henry McLean, John F. McLean, Lambert S. Beack, Thomas Haight, Wilmot Oakley, Thos. Thanson, J. P. Ostrom, Daniel H. Smith, Geo. R. Stewart, Los T. Williams.

R. Stewart, Jos. T. Williams. Samuel Goodenough, Jas. Reeve, Jos. W. Bradley, Joseph W. Stow, James O. Ben pett, James Kearney. Dr. John G. Sowell, Charles H. Rasher, John McKechnie, Freeman Edgar, O. H. Knapp, Dr. John Mathuson, Talman Allaire. SECRETARIES.

John Begert, Joshua M. Beach, Jotham S. Fountain, After prayer had been effered by the Rev. Mr. Nelson, and Andrew R. Trotter.

The Primerray came forward and said, that it was an enviable honor for him to preside over the orderly meetings of the Twentieth ward. This mas not a political meeting, but people came, drawn together by matters affecting their dearest rights and interests—interests which bind man to men and man to his Maker. They met together to give expression to their opinions as to the indiscriminate licensing of public grog-shops. He need only refer to the condition of the city in which was rioting murder and midnight broils. The city was musafe, and the difficulty seemed to be indecessing. There is a prospect now that the evil can be curbed, and it becomes us, who are interested in the welfare of society, to look for the best mode of liberating our ward from this slavery. We want to castion liquor sellers in this ward that they sell liquor at their peril—that they do it not only in cefiance of human right and human reason, but in defiance of law. Are we longer to be cursed by the out-belohings of these streams of ruin? This granting of licences is a point on which we cannot be too radical. If it is right to grant one licence, it is right to grant a thousand it is wrong to grant one indicated in the cannot be too radical. If it is right to grant one licence, it is right to grant a thousand it is wrong to grant one (Applause.) He, the speaker, would not detain them any longer, but as a citizen of the ward, interested in its growth, as all present were, he doubted not that all had come together with the view of making some impression by their expressed will on the Excise Commissioners. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted amid loud cheering:—

come together with the view of making some impression by their expressed will on the Kreise Commissioners. (Applauso.)

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted amid loud cheering.—

Resolved, That the sale of intoxicating drinks in groceries, provision stores, and other places where children and female domestics are often sent to make family purchases, is a most fruitful source of many of the worst veils of intemperance, and under no circumstances ought such liquor to be kept for sale in such places.

Fescived, That, as the sale of liquor in richly furnished saloons, restaurants, and other popular places of resort in this city, has led many thousands of sober and virtuous young men into such habits of intemperance as seen fits them for a rapid descent into the lowest depths of this degrading vice, no such places ought to be, by a legal licence, protected and sided in their work of death, and to give such places a tavern license, when it is presumed that their main business is to furnish a mere drinking house for city residents, and not to provide rest and refere-humen for weary travelers, is a most manifest breach of trust on the part of the Excise Commissioners if not, indeed, a violation of the staute.

Resolved, That, as the exhibition and common sale of various kinds of intoxicating drinks, in hotels and taverns, is a strong temptation to many travellers who feel less restraints abroad than they would near their own homes, and as the law provides for public houses of entertainment, without liberty to sell liquor, and as the sale of Hquor in such places has often produced some of the most disastrous evils of intemperance, there can be no good reason why any hotel or tavern should be illegent to be the direct result; yet in view of the danger that the common evils of intemperance do not appear to be the direct result; yet in view of the danger that the common evils of intemperance do not appear to be the direct result; yet in view of the danger that the common evils of intemperance

York City Temperance Alliance have taken measures to secure the indistingent of those Excise Commissioners who have issued Blosenes contrary to law, and to test the validity of the Reenset thus fliegally given; and we pledge to the City Alliance, our sympathy, our co-operation, and our pecuniary offerings to whatever extent their necessities may require.

Reserved. That though we rejoice in the unexpected success of this no-license movement, and have greatened for the present laws, yet we do not think these laws sufficient to remove the evils of intemperance; and we shall never be satisfied, nor coase our layors, till this city sed this State shall be protected by a law fully equivalent to the Maine law, nor till by the sid of such a law, and the best moral influence that can be employed, all the evils of intemperance shall be utterly banished from the city, the State, the nation, and the world.

Hon, Cassant E. Ham shall be continued for the city, the State, the nation, and the world.

of intemperance shall be utterly banished from the city, the State, the nation, and the world.

Hon. Cassum C. Lunn said it was the slightest notice he ever had to address a congregation. He had no idea, when he came up this evening to ever und a gathering as was there. It gave seeming that the resolutions paused would be put into essention. People had remonstrated for years, and their remonstrances were heard by the liquor dealers, and they had the benealt of chasing sway the good, the wise, and the American people almost to a man. (Cheers.) And who are they who have taken their places? Read their names and pronounce them, for he (the speaker) could not. It seemed as if a foreign army had come armsey us. Was this to be allowed? Were sen from other countries—men without character—to be allowed to come here and aprend dostriction over the country. He was glad to see strong friends of temperance on the platform. He rejoiced in the glorious numbers that were coming over in favor of temperance. In conclusion, he said it was one thing to come here and pass recolutions and another thing to caretreetien over the country. He was glad to see strong friends of temperance on the platform. He rejoiced in the glorious numbers that were coming over in favor of temperance. In conclusion, he said it was one thing to come here and pass resolutions and another thing to carry them into execution. It was necessary in every ward that a fund should be raised at once under the charge of some one whose duty it would be to look after it. Hon. Horacus Guzurar said we were able to get along hat year with 6,000 grog shops, and now we are trying it get clorg with something less. The Eighteenth ward were considering whether we wanted all these—the Furth, the Fourteenth, and others, think they want four hundred a plece. We have tried how many grog shops we can support; now, why should we net try the revers? What is it men do when they license grog shops? You are a mechanical, thoring people—a young community, and what effect has take licensing upon you? What effect has it upon the Schbath? The Sobbath is the laboring man's day of rest, and though the license states distinctly that the grog shop shall not be kept open on that day, yet the seller means to break this condition the moment he takes if out. This is enough for its condemnation. The people then do not go to clurch, or send their children to Sunday school, because the rum shop keeps them away. Now as to the food question, we know that it is dear, and the reason is that to much of the products of the country are consumed in intoxicating druns. This is a question which touches us all, for the man whe does not drink has to pay dear for bits food, and suffers for the extravagnat use of intoxicating liquors in others. Mr. Greeley then reviewed the pauper establishments, criminal courts, and hospitals, the hilling of which, he said, arose from the quantity of criming licenses. He argued well for the Aldermen and Cuncilmen of the Twentieth ward, because they were elected as a reformers, free from political partianship. This warf, and as a reformer, free from political parti

BALTIMORE June 10, 1854. Gatherings in the City-The German Musical Society-Maryland Editors in Council-Military Parades-Meetings Approaching-Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The week ending to-day has been one marked with eculiar and stirring interest in our city. Our hospitality and hotel accommodations have been taxed pretty closely. The first notable matter was the in flux of German singing societies from various localities, New York among the number. They began to arrive on Saturday last, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday they were in the full tide of success. It is agreeable to say that all their operations passed off without a single incident giving reason for trouble or harsh thoughts.

The next notable affair was a meeting of the Maryland editors, which was rather a poor affair. A number were present, but they did nothing but appoint a committee to instruct them what to do, and the meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in October next.

in October next.

On Monday last, our city military paraded, being the regular law turn out. They exhibited themselves in great strength, being superior in appearance and numbers to anything which has been witnessed for a number of years. One reason for the display may be found in the fact that the city gives two hundred dollars per annum to cach fully organized company. This will go a considerable way towards paying expenses.

The Maryland Horticultural Society also this week held its semi-annual exhibition, and it is doubted whether there ever was in the United States its equal, whether in plants, vegetables, or seasonable fruits. The plants were appreciated for their rarity and beauty, and their general healthy appearance; while the vegetables and fruits could scarcely be surpassed anywhere. The strawberries were particularly fine. The immense hall of the Maryland Institute was literally filled with articles for exhibition.

The great feature of the week, however, has been

while the vegetables and fruits could scarcely be surpassed anywhere. The strawberries were parameters are also as the strain of the strain of

Jews 12.—The trak of these prisoners was resumed yesterday morning. The evidence for the prescention was continued.

James I sarry of least great; but hove, this Coupe not mere than two months yew/one; became ago of the was not an experiment of the prescention of the prescention

ediate. Carman Wilson, Constable of the Eighth ward, Brook

mediate.
Carman Wilson, Constable of the Eighth ward, Brooklyn, testified to taking a jar containing the stomach of Mrs. Earby to Dr. Chilton, by direction of Coroner Ball.
James Kolgn sworn.—Testified that Mr. Farley told him one day, that the women in the house (bit wife and Mrs. Itarby) were quarreling about some money which Mrs. Itarby had lent his wife.

Maris Larby had lent his wife.

Maris Laley sworn.—Lived in Weatchester county last January, and testified that Mrs. Farley came to her house on Saturday evening of the decase of Mrs. Darby; she appeared unwell from the long ride, and staid in bed from Saturday evening at five o'clock, when she got up and appeared to be quite well; she told her Mrs. Cooper was sick; wanted to berrow ten dellars, and offered as security a paper on her house which she raid was worth \$450 con't know what kind of a paper it was; didn't examinalit; she had two trunks at Mrs. Farley's, and came down throughly nor the Tuesday following, to get them Mrs. Farley returned on Monday; witness was subponed to attend the coroner's investigation while at ker house; Mrs. Farley told her at one time that she was giad Mrs. Darby was deed, and at another time that she was scry, and wished she had been at home when she died.

Cross examination—She applied to me for the loan of \$10, stating they had nothing in the hhuse, and had no money.

STREET P. REACHING.

Anothe T Account of the Brooklyn Riots From one of the special policems on duty on Sunday last at Brooki 'n, we have the follows gard to the diff. tulties on that day:—

At 5 o'clock the second division of the special police. were ordered down to the preaching ground. Soon after arriving there the An vel Gabriel, J. S. Orr, too and began to preach. Soon after he commenced three or four persons in the cros were arrested for disc.

conduct. When the prescriper had concluded, the see only conduct. When the prescriper had concluded, the see only the South ferry. No disturbs one of any importance took place upon the way. Arriving at the ferry, three persons were arrested, the most promipent of the offenders being arrested for wunting to jerk Orr set of the carriage. After the conductive that the carriage. arrested for wanting to jerk Orr set of the carriage. After the preacher was placed upon the ferry boat, the police took their prisoners to the City Hall, after which service, they were again sent to the preaching ground and remained until after Booth, Orr's successor, upon the stead, concluded. The division tism again returned to the City Hall, where, hearing of a disturbance at the South ferry, they were sent to this spot. Arriving here, everything was found very quiet in comparison with the expectations which like report had given rise to. Becaming through State street, the pelice, about stirty-five in number, were set upon by the mob, two or three hundred strong, who commenced throwing stones and firing pistels. The mob was immediately charged upon by the police, who, also, used pistels in dispersing them, and who succeeded in driving them from their ground and The Desire of the Japanese officers to and who succeeded in delving them from their ground and in arresting the person throwing the stone that injured policeman W. T. Skidmore, who was wounded in the mele

in arresting the person throwing the stone that injured policeman W. T. Skidmore, who was wounded in the melee upon the chin and breast, but whese jaw was not fracture as stated in yeaterday's paper.

Our informant denies the statement made yester by that, "ce one occasion about twenty-five of the assistant aberiffs had one of the rioters under arrest, but the numbers of the latter being swelled to threeo'r four thousand, and making a rush upon the polise to rescue the prisoners, the officers of the law clubbed the unfortunate individual—who fell semseless on the sidewalk—and took to their heels, leaving their prisoner in the hands of his friends." He says that no clubbing of the kind took place. He also denies that "just as the party arrived inside the gates, and got on board the ferry boat, a shower of stones and other missiles were directed at those on board the ferry boat, but without any visible effect whatever. The police now thinking it was high time for them to interfere, endeavored to make some arrests; but, owing to their inferior numbers at this point, their efforts were entirely useless, for just as fast as one man was arrested he succeeded in making good his sceape, either by stratgem or by his being rescued by his friends around him. The clubs not seeming to have muche feet in putting a stop to the riot, about fifteen or twenty shots were first by the Peputy Sheriffs into the crowd, but which appeared to have little or no effect in subsiding the tumult, as a well directed volley of atones was fired upon the heads of the officers in subsiding the runting a stop to the riot, alout fifteen or twenty shots were first by the Peputy Sheriffs being shot, as word to that effect was brought to the City Hall."

He says, in regard to the disturbance here alluded to—There were only three arrested, and those were the men above alluded to, who were taken into custody for threatening to jerk for out of the carriage. He says that too much credit cannot be awarded to Capt. Jessellick and his aids for their prompt

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sig—In your account of the riot of Sunday last, which is contained in your paper of Monday, Jene 5, you name four companies of the Fourteenth regions that were called out to do duty, and you state that "these companies were all that received orders, we understand, to be in reacheses; but, to the astonishment of every one, four Irish companies turned out without orders, "&c. As commandant of the regiment, I desire to state that all the companies of the regiment, located in Brookly, received the same orders, and among these companies there are but two which are officered and composed mainty by Irish.

In regard to the charges contained in your article, and which have gained general credence in the community that these two companies disabeged orders and refused to march when required, a meeting of a large majority of the field ness staff and of the officers of the reversal companies which were ordered out, was held at the City Armory last evening, for the purpose of investigating these charges. I am authorized, as chairman of that meeting, to say that, after a full examination of the matter, and after hearing the explanation of all parties, it was the unsuimous epision of the officers of the Fourteenth regiment, then present, that there had been no neglect of duty, nor wilful disobedience of orders by either of the companies—Fisheld Guards and Company C Emmet Guards—on the occasion alluical to in your article; and that nothing had courred which should lead the officers of the regiment, or the proble to distrust the fidelity of said companies, or their readmont to all in support of the civil authorities.

Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justice D. K. Smith.

The parties arrested on Sunday for their participation in the disturbances of that day were brought before the room was crowded with spectators.

Philbrook, special policeman, with disorderly conduct at the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, on Sunday ovening, by shouting and making use of viole at language, say

ing "Go in boys, and give it to them," and striking some persons unknewn, was convicted on the evidence of the complainant, and required to enteriable recognizances in the complainant, and required to enteriable recognizances in the complainant, and required to enteriable recognizances in the complainant, and complainant in the complainant in the complainant in the color of the c

OPENING THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Highly Interesting Intelligence. NECOTIATIONS WITH THE JAPANESE.

APPEARANCE OF JEDDO.

Successful Result of the American Expedition.

Interesting Eurial Ceremony of an American Saller.

Treaty between Russia and Japan.

Visit A urope and America. INTENDED VISIT OF AN ERELISH COMMISSIONEER

NAVAL BANQUET.

die, die, die.

Our Hong Kong Correspondence. Hong Kong, April 8, 1856. The Treaty with Japan-Opening of the Ports to the Americans.

By this mail I forward you two newspapers, giving you the account of Commodere Perry's complete success in making a treaty with the Japanese, to go into operation one year from the date of signing 27th ult. The most important feature at present is the abundant supply of good steam coal secured to our men-of-war and steam marine. At present the price of coal here is \$20 to \$25. Japan will be able

to supply any quantity at from \$7 to \$8 per ton. Commodore returns he will visit Formosa. Very little is known of this island. Coal is also abundant there, and many excellent ports are supposed to exist on the east side of the 'dand. never surveyed.

The Susquehanna comes down, to be at the dis-posal of our new Commissioner, Mr. McLane. She will proceed to Macao on Wednesday, to take him to Canton, and at the end of the month he will proceed in her to Shanghac.

We have nothing important from the north; but

as spring has set in, we may soon look for important news from the insurgent army. Commodore Perry will not return until he surveys ports suitable for commerce in Japan. We may

expect him in about two months.

(From the Friend of China, April 3.)

The return to Heng Kong yesterday of the United States steamship Susquehanna, Capt. Buchanas, has placed us in powersion of a few more particulars of the United States and Russian expeditions to Japan. The American fieet, it will be remembered, left this harbor on the morning of the 14th of January last. On the 7th of February the steamers left Loo Cheo, the sailing vessels having left that place about a week before. On the 12th the Susquehanna, bearing the flag of Commodore Perry, anohored in a bay a little to the south of Jeddo, where she found the frigates Macedonian and Vandalia, and the storeship Lexington in sight, beating in. (The Southampton storeship was alterwards found to have arrived in the bay of Jeddo on the same day.) The Macedonian had got on a reef, but a tug from one of the steamers—all three of which arrived together—placed her in deep water the same afterneon. She is not supposed to have received any material injury.

On the 13th February the steam frigates Susquehanna, Miss issippi, and Powhatan, with the Macedonian. Vandalia, and Lexington in tow, steamed up to within twenty miles of Jeddo, bringing up in a place which, on the previous visit, was designated the "American Anchorage." The whole of the surrounding country, including a high volcanic peak called Fudei Jamma, was found covered with snow; the thermometer was down to 30 deg., and water froze on the decks.

On the 18th February Commodore Perry shifted his flag to the Powhatan, on heard of which vessel negotiations commenced; the Vandalia proceeding to Uraga, where it was intended an interview between the respective Commissioners should take

incurrence in the respective Commissioners should take place. A surcession of gales prevented the vessels from proceeding further up the bay until the 24th, on which day the squadron get under weigh and ran up off a large town called Kanagawa, from twolve of fitteen miles from Jeddo by water—nine only by land. The houses of Jeddo were plainly enough visible from the mast heads, and boats from the squadron sounded up to within three miles of the wharves. The Vandalia's visit to Uraga was rendered unnecessary; it being determined, in her sheenee, to have the council house erected at a smail fishing village called Vokohama, not far from the town off whice the squadron had anchored.

On the 1st of March, His Excellency Yelzalmou, Deputy Governor of Uraga, and some other high officers, were entertained on board the Susquehama. The bearing of these officials is said to have been frank and speeches made, interpretation being reached by means of intermediate Dutch; and by all that could be ascertained from the temper of the united States, would be as a worable as might reasonably be expected. At first it was understood that the report of reculated by the Russians of the death of the Emperor, was altogether without foundation. From subsequent enquiry, however, the report was found to be true; though no attempt was made to postspone negotiations on mortuary account, as the Russians asserted would be a temper of Japan was eighty-three positively that any treaty had been made with them. The Emperor of Japan was eighty-three pears of age when he died—His Majesty's son has been proclaimed successor, though he is not yet crowmed.

The sloop Saratoga arrived in the bay of Jeddon the 5th visited the flag ship, He is said to have been able to converse quite function had not be 5th visited the flag ship. He is said to have been able to converse quite function had not be 5th visited the flag ship; and on the 5th visited the flag ship; and the various vessels of the squadron, to the number of twants, there are possed to the said th